PRESENTED
BY

The American Dental Institute, Ltd.

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MANCHESTER.
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BRIGHTON.

Presented by

The American Dental Institute,
Ltd.,

55, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

Telephone No. 2141, Gerard.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE, LTD.

LONDON:
55, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.
(near Piccadilly);
1, FRANCIS STREET, VICTORIA ST., S W.
(at side of Army and Navy Stores);
50, FINSBURY SQUARE, CITY, E.C.
34, THURLOE SQUARE, S.W.;

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Manchester—10, ST. ANN'S SQUARE;
Leeds—5, PARK SQUARE;
Kingston-on-Thames—25, HIGH STREET.
Bournemouth—THE SQUARE;
Brighton—123, KING'S ROAD.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1885.

M. D. CCCCI.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Directors of the AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE, LIMITED, desire to direct attention to the advantages offered by the Institute to those who are seeking the services of highly skilled American Dental Operators. It was established in London some 16 years ago to meet the growing demand for the best and most advanced systems of dentistry as practised in America, where scientific dentistry has been brought to a greater state of perfection than in any other country. The services of some of the leading American exponents of the art were retained, and the Institute immediately took a prominent position in the profession, giving rise to a number of more or less worthy imitators.

The Directors are themselves Dental Surgeons with experience acquired both in the schools of this country and America, and all the branches of the Institute are under their personal observation. The staff of operators is very numerous; all are fully qualified in their respective departments, and proved to be kind, considerate, and conscientious in their work. During the 16 years of its establishment many thousands of patients have passed through the hands of the Institute's operators; and, although it is obvious that of these many must have been difficult and trying cases, yet the number of failures has been but very few indeed.

The principal reason of success far above the average is that an organisation of this character possesses the incalculable advantage of frequent consultation during the progress of treatment between the specialists employed.

The most necessary elements of success in dental surgery, as in medical science, are a correct diagnosis of the case, and a proper decision on the course of treatment. Unless these are secured, no operation, however skilful, can be successful. The rule followed by the American Dental Institute ensures this so far as is humanly possible. A consultant examines the mouth, decides on the nature of the treatment, and the actual work is performed by the operator who, by reason of his training and experience, is best qualified to deal with that special branch of dentistry.

The man who is first-rate in two different branches of dental science is seldom met with; and modern dentistry is so many-sided that it is unreasonable to expect any one Dentist to successfully grapple with every form of operation.

Until the establishment of the American Dental Institute, the rational, pain-

less, and permanent treatment of decayed teeth, so widely and successfully followed by Americans, may be said to have been practically unknown in this country. The system, described more fully further on, is far in advance of the old-fashioned rule-of-thumb principles which, until recently, were so common among the Dentists, and which did so much to cause the dental chair to be regarded with much the same terror as were the tortures of the Inquisition. This idea is now, in a very large measure, dispelled. Dental operations cannot, of course, be performed entirely without pain, but in the majority of cases this is so reduced as to amount at most to discomfort.

All work undertaken at the Institute is conscientiously performed: there is no bungling — the result of ignorance; and the patient who has spent the time and money necessary to secure

an artificial tooth, or teeth, may look forward with some confidence to a perfect immunity from future trouble.

The fees charged are uniform and moderate. The Institute does not undertake "cheap" dentistry. When a patient is seriously ill he or she does not invite estimates from doctors and accept the services of the cheapest; the practitioner possessing the greatest skill in his particular speciality is retained; and so in dentistry it must be foolish to expect the highest skill from the lowest-priced operator.

Any person who will call at either of the branches of the Institute can secure, *gratuitously*, an examination of his or her mouth, and advice of the treatment best suited to the case will be willingly given, with an estimate of the exact cost. When it is remembered what an important part the teeth play in relation to the general health, the necessity for imme-

diate advice on the first signs of disorder or decay must be apparent. How many children have their appearance completely spoiled by want of timely attention to their teeth. Much pain and discomfort would be saved to them if parents would only follow the simple rule of taking them periodically to a dentist—not necessarily for operations, but in order that the proper development of their mouths should be assured.

It is the invariable custom of the Institute to write periodically to all its patients who have undergone treatment, in order to examine the work done, and, in the unlikely case of any repair being necessary, to execute the same free of cost.

Time, money, and discomfort are all saved by prompt attention to the earliest symptoms of decay in teeth; but where decay has already established itself, then American dentistry, on the lines indi-

cated in the succeeding pages, is able to arrest its further spread and to repair the damage in the most natural and comfortable manner.

The letters of appreciation (selected from many hundreds) of the methods followed at the American Dental Institute, Limited, which are reprinted at the end of this book, are eloquent testimonies to the thoroughness of the work; and still more convincing is the number of friends of past patients who, on their recommendation, daily seek advice and treatment at the Institute.

"Not for a day, but for all time" might fittingly be the motto of the American Dental Institute, Limited. for their work will endure when life has ceased.

Those who desire the best result of experience and skill, in manufacture and application, who seek the advantages of artistic taste and faithful service, should ponder the significance of the following remarks by one who, in his time, contributed largely to the development of the art to which he was devoted.

"*All works of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, taste, time, expense, and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called 'dear' are, when justly estimated, the cheapest; they are attended with much less profit to the artist than those which everybody calls 'cheap.' Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance; nor can they ever, in any material, be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufactures.*"

THE

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE, LIMITED.

Extract from the AMERICAN RED BOOK, 1896.

FOR many reasons, not the least among which is the fact that successful modern dentistry demands such a high grade of exquisite mechanical skill, in addition to the extreme delicacy of the personal operations, that a single-handed practitioner cannot to-day cope with the requirements of even a moderate practice, the tendency towards association becomes daily more marked in the profession. There are also certain abuses in its inner walks with which the general public have nothing to do, but which

may be briefly indicated in the statement that dentistry being a progressive science, continually bringing forth new and wonderful methods and self-improvements, the venerable antiquity of an individual practitioner may or may not be an index to his skill. It will prove so only in proportion to his efforts to be in touch with the very latest discoveries and procedure, which becomes constantly more involved, as means of meeting every possible contingency in the treatment of the human mouth are further devised and developed. It is a known fact that nearly all old dental practices which still fulfil these important requirements are in the hands of dental surgeons of personal eminence in bygone days, but who now simply throw the ægis of great names over the operations of younger assistants infinitely more advanced and up-to-date than their principals in the latter's very

best period of work. This final circumstance has been one of the greatest bars in the paths of rising men, and has been the cause of much resentment on their part. In medicine, Galen or Æsculapius would stand a very poor chance beside a Sir Benjamin Richardson or a Marion Sims, but the Galens of the dental profession have hung to their prerogatives with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. As already stated, large practices in important centres absolutely demand a multiplicity of operators, and the mechanical work called for by the daily practice of each, when cared for in a single *atelier*, replete with all the newest and most perfect labour-saving appliances of the day, can be executed at greatly less expense, and with a uniformity of quality and elegance unattainable by any other system. An establishment of this sort, or, rather, a series of them, under one management,

in which the individualities and brilliant attainments of over a score of American operators have the fullest opportunity for their free exercise, is found in the American Dental Institute. Of the world-wide vogue of the American dentist one scarcely needs to insist. We know—and so does all the rest of the world—what American genius has done for the profession, that there are no such Dental Colleges as in America, that in the mechanical department of the profession all that is best in special materials, and the tools wherewith to manipulate them, have been invented, and are still greatly produced, in the United States, while the enthusiasm and loyalty of the present generation of American Dentists to their calling provokes the admiration of the older profession, of which modern dentistry is the daughter.

The following is a list of work undertaken by the Doctors of Dental Surgery in attendance at the American Dental Institute:

1.—CROWN, BAR, AND BRIDGE WORK, for adjusting Artificial Teeth permanently—*i.e.*, *without plates* (introduced into England by the American Dental Institute).

[*For this now renowned system of replacing teeth you are referred to pages* 24 *to* 29 *of this book.*]

2.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITH PLATES. All known and successful systems of adjusting the finest Artificial Teeth with Plates, by the suction principle, so as to cause as little injury to the remaining teeth and gums as possible.

3.—CONTINUOUS GUM WORK.—This is the perfection of Artificial Teeth with plates, and is intended for cases where absorption of the gums has taken

place, and is effectual in restoring the natural youthful expression to the mouth.

4.—REGULATING TEETH, for children and adults.

5.—CROWN WORK, for the preservation and restoration of teeth (too far decayed to be filled) by the permanent adjustment of crowns.

6.—TIGHTENING OF LOOSE TEETH mechanically, and the successful treatment of Pyorrhœa, or diseased gums, and recession of the gums.

7.—THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH (when necessary), with the aid of nitrous oxide gas and local anæsthetics.

8.—SCIENTIFICALLY FILLING DECAYED TEETH permanently with gold and other suitable materials, restoring their contour and usefulness.

9.—ENAMEL AND PORCELAIN INLAYS, the exact representation and colour of

the teeth, dispensing with the unsightly appearance of gold, which is often objected to.

10.—CONSTRUCTION OF OBTURATORS for cleft palates.

11.—THE PAINLESS TREATMENT OF EXPOSED NERVES OF TEETH, Root Treatment, the Curing of Abscesses, etc., etc.

12.—GENERALLY UNDERTAKING EVERY BRANCH OF DENTISTRY, including all known and approved methods of preventing and curing pain, saving teeth, and inserting artificial teeth.

The privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the Institute.

At each establishment there is a Consultant, who, after having had a consultation with the patient, places him or her in the hands of a Specialist, who is as competent to perform the work as

the Consultant to diagnose the correct treatment. Each operator has by his side a lady assistant, who is trained to the duty of helping both the operator and patient, thus saving the time of both.

At each establishment there are mechanical experts who make artificial teeth under the watchful superintendence of the operator who attended the patient.

Every operation is liable to be examined by another dental expert, so that any imperfection might be detected.

All work undertaken at the American Dental Institute is kept in order for years, free of further expense to the patient, periodical notices being forwarded to patients when they should call again to have their work examined, in order to see that everything continues satisfactory.

The constant interchange of ideas, and the advantage of immediate consul-

tation with one or more colleagues, tends to facilitate the treatment of the most difficult cases.

The number of operators permits long enough sittings at a time to be given to each patient to carry through the work expeditiously.

By the conscientious application of the best skill and appliances, the American Dental Institute enables patients to approach as near as possible their ideal of dentistry, viz., TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM OF SUCCESS WITH THE MINIMUM OF PAIN, DISCOMFORT, AND EXPENSE.

The Institute has been fortunate in securing the services of Doctors of Dental Surgery who are acknowledged experts in the various branches of the science. Patients may therefore rely on receiving the most skilful attention and the advantage of the most advanced

knowledge of dentistry, while the greatest interest will be taken in every case.

The Directors, in accordance with American ideas of business, break through the antiquated English professional code of etiquette, and apply direct to the public for support and recommendation, and the result is that the Institute is widely patronised.

Every possible precaution has been taken for the care and comfort of patients. Consulting-rooms and surgeries have been fitted up with all the most approved appliances. The doctors in attendance devote themselves solely to that branch of the dental art in which they have obtained their reputation as specialists. By this division of labour, it is found patients meet with immediate attention, and are not subjected to weary waiting and numberless visits. As a rule, the more skilled the dentist,

the more protracted the waiting, because he has to see patients for all kinds of dental ailments. By dividing the specialities, this is obviated.

In cases where anæsthetics are needed, they are administered by a duly qualified English medical man, and a lady attendant is always present when anæsthetics are given to ladies.

The great dental specialities which have been developed in America, and which the Institute has now made widely known, are the methods known as "Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work," and "Contour Gold Fillings." By means of these nearly every tooth* or root of a tooth is utilised, instead of being extracted. Teeth or stumps are crowned, restoring them to their natural appearance and usefulness, while they effectually prevent any progress of disease.

* The only exception to this rule is in case the tooth or root is *loose*, and cannot be worked upon.

Instead of the clumsy, dangerous, and uncleanly methods of making artificial teeth with wires, palates, and plates, artificial teeth are now permanently fixed in the mouth by the system of Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work. From a single tooth to a complete set can be permanently fitted in the mouth in this way, WITHOUT PLATES, if only but a few suitable teeth or stumps remain.

These new methods are not proportionately more expensive than the old ones, and, by the avoidance of the English credit system and the adoption of strictly CASH charges, a scale of fees has been fixed which will bring the latest results of dental science within the reach of those possessing only moderate means, and who care for cleanliness, comfort, elegance, and health.

The fees charged by the American Dental Institute will be found to

compare favourably with the ordinary charges made for the same class of work by all respectable English Dentists. In order to avoid making a list of fees, which are frequently misleading, as nearly every case differs, and as there are so many varieties of dental work, the Institute adopts the simple plan of making NO CHARGE FOR VISITS OR CONSULTATIONS in order that patients may call and inquire what is the best for their cases, and what the exact cost will be, no matter how trivial may be the work required. The Directors of the Institute desire that all patients shall be informed beforehand what the exact cost of their work will be, whether they inquire or not.

CROWN, BAR, AND BRIDGE WORK;

OR

Artificial Teeth without Plates.

CROWN, BAR, and BRIDGE WORK is the most advanced method of permanently replacing lost teeth by artificial substitutes, so that in every way they represent the missing ones, and, whilst being the most artistic in appearance, do away with the necessity of a movable plate, which often injures other teeth and is objectionable in many ways. These new teeth imitate the natural organs in power of mastication comfort in such a way as hardly to be discernible from the natural ones, even by the wearer.

DIAGRAMS

ILLUSTRATING

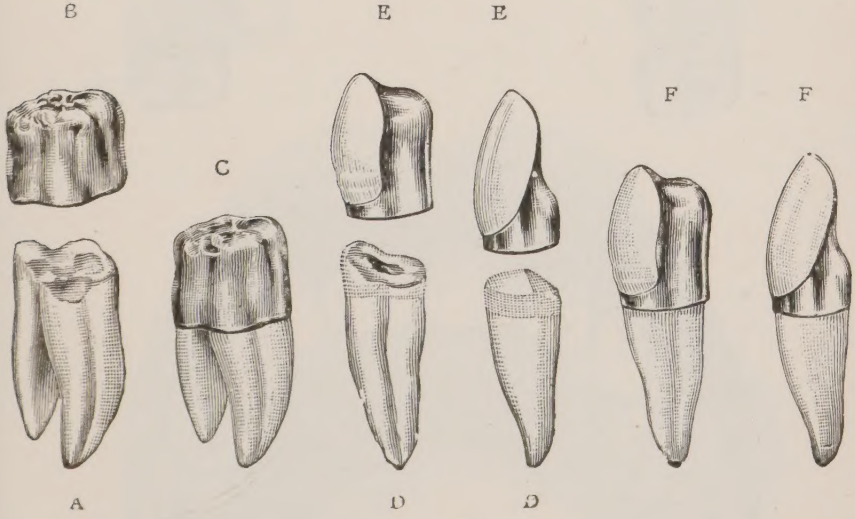
CROWN, BAR, AND BRIDGE WORK,

AS EXECUTED BY

The American Dental Institute, Ltd.,

(*Vide* p. 24.)

Fig. 1.



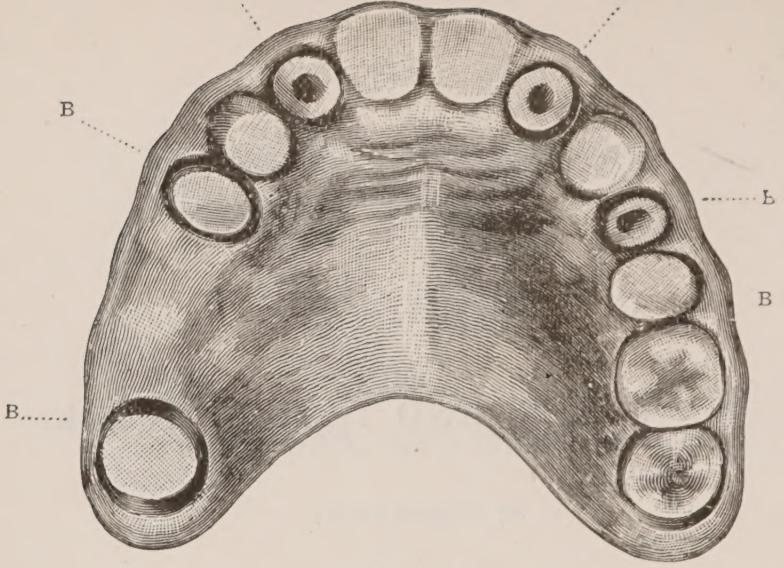


Fig 2.

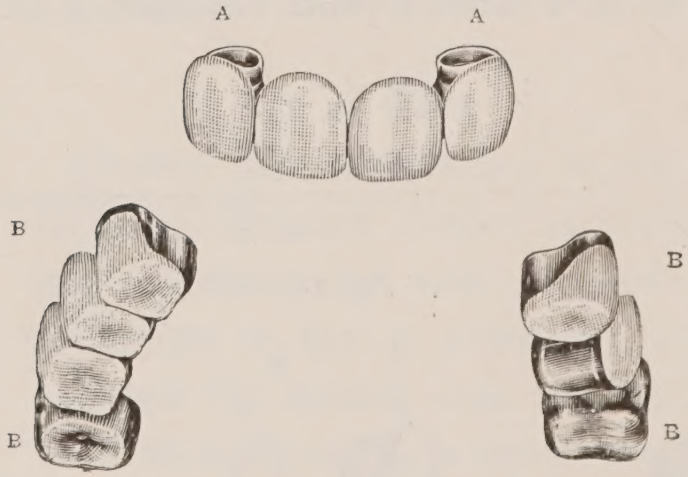


Fig 3.

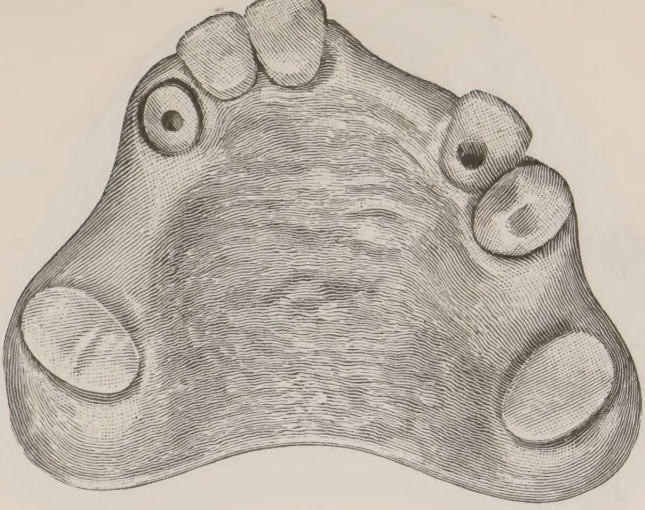


Fig. 4.

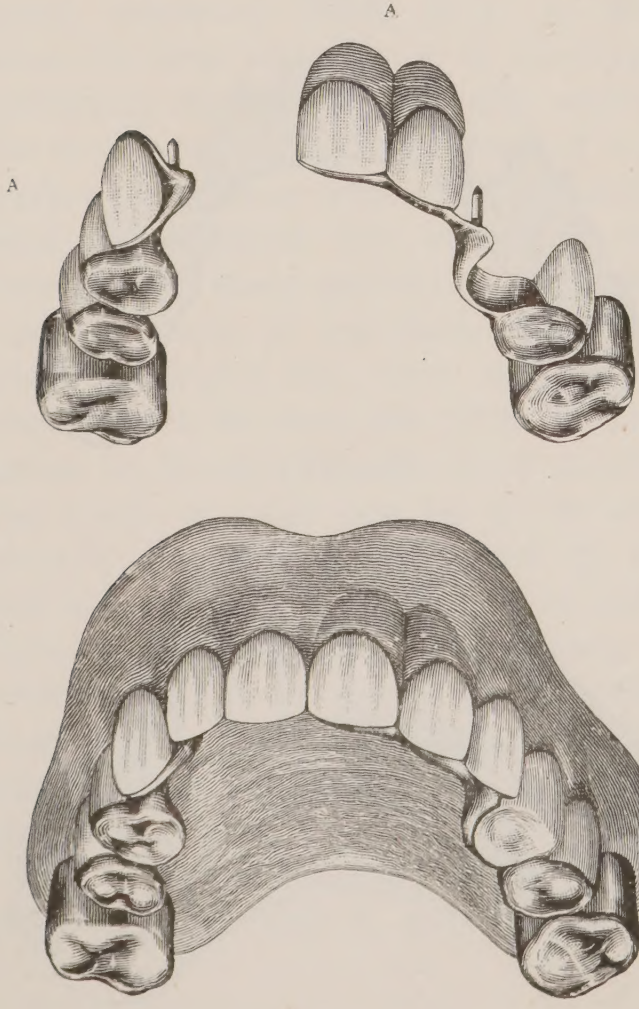


Fig 5.

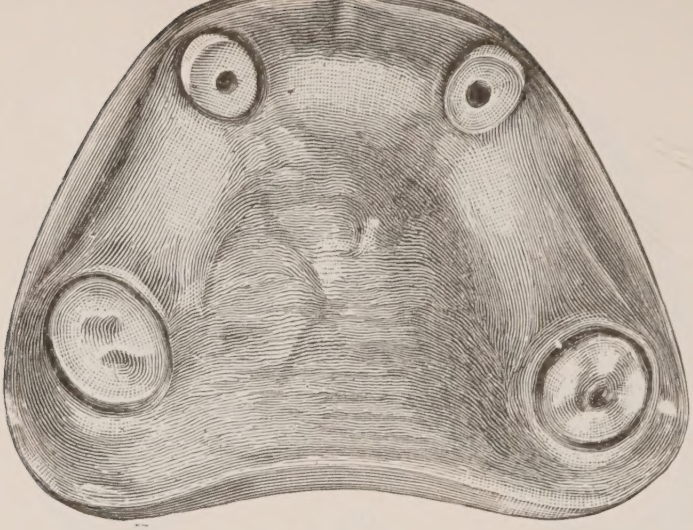


Fig. 6.

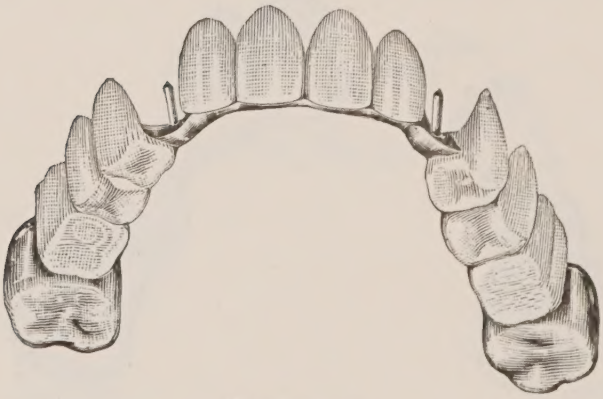


Diagram 7.

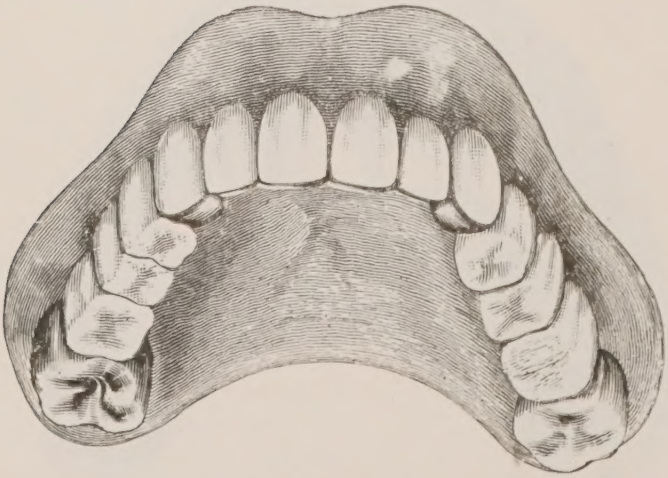


Fig. 8.

When a back tooth is badly diseased (*Fig.* 1, diagram A), the decayed portion is removed, and the remaining part restored to health, then a cap of gold (*Fig.* 1, diagram B) is made the same shape as the original tooth, which is placed over the decayed tooth and firmly cemented there (*Fig.* 1, diagram C), thus restoring it to thorough usefulness, and by hermetically sealing the tooth, preventing the chance of any further decay. For front teeth the same method is adopted, only instead of the crown being made entirely of gold, the front is made of porcelain, which so exactly imitates the other teeth that they cannot be detected (*Fig.* 1, diagrams D, E, and F). To these crowns one tooth or more can be firmly and securely attached (*Figs.* 2 and 3), so that if three or four teeth, or even only three or four suitable *roots* remain, a perfect set of teeth can be permanently fixed that in every way represent the former members, by this system known as bridge-work.

Fig. 2 represents a model where two front roots, A and A, are utilized for

carrying four front teeth, AA, in one piece. BB show side teeth to be similarly bridged. *Fig.* 3 shows the Bridges fixed on.

Fig. 4 shows a specimen of a mouth where absorption has taken place and where artificial gum porcelain the exact colour of the natural gums has been attached to the Bridge in order to restore the mouth to its natural appearance.

Diagrams A show the Bridges ready to be fitted, and *Fig.* 5 shows the Bridges fitted.

A COMPLETE SET FITTED ON FOUR TEETH OR ROOTS.—*Fig.* 6 shows a model where only four teeth or roots remain. Upon these a complete set by Bridge-work can be permanently fixed. These roots need not necessarily be in the position shown: the system is the same. *Fig.* 6 shows the mouth before the teeth are fixed. The roots treated and made healthy, are prepared for the Bridge (diagram 7). *Fig.* 8 shows the Bridge fitted. It will be observed that it does not occupy any more space in the mouth than the original teeth.

It is impossible in a short description to embody every kind of combination of this work, but one may take this general remark as correct: That where teeth or roots stand in the mouth that can be used as piers, *Bridge Work can always be adjusted*, and with teeth so fixed, the wearer cannot distinguish by appearance, nor hardly with the tongue the artificial from the natural teeth.

Some of the advantages of this system are as follows:—

PERFECT CLEANLINESS.—Every part of the mouth and artificial teeth can be reached by the tooth-brush.

FIRMNESS.—The teeth being permanently fixed, cannot move in eating or speaking.

VOICE AND TASTE NOT INTERFERED WITH.—There being no plate of any kind.

SAFETY OF OTHER TEETH.—No bands or wires to injure them.

PERFECT APPEARANCE. — Detection being almost impossible.

ABSENCE OF DANGER.—The teeth cannot become dislodged, swallowed, or lost.

PERFECT COMFORT.—These teeth occupy exactly the same space as natural ones, hence they are THE PERFECTION OF COMFORT.

PRESERVATION OF TEETH AND ROOTS. —Crown Work hermetically seals the teeth or roots upon which they are fixed, preventing any further decay in them, protecting them from outside influences —heat, cold, etc.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITH PLATES.—It must not be imagined that because the AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE,

LIMITED, praises so highly "Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work," that the ordinary methods of constructing artificial teeth by other methods are not undertaken; there are cases where these systems are not advisable, and where artificial teeth fixed with plates are preferable. There are Specialists at the Institute who devote their whole time to making and artistically adjusting artificial teeth by suction and on all known and approved principles, suiting each case to the necessities of the mouth.

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

(THE INSTITUTE *constantly receives letters thanking the doctors for the treatment accorded to patients. A few selections are here made, and the originals can be seen on application. It affords much pleasure to show them, so as to prevent the notion that, under cover of the necessity for withholding names from published communications, spurious concoctions are issued as genuine testimonials. It will be taken as a favour, therefore, if patients ask for the originals of these and many more testimonials that have been sent by bonâ-fide patients.*)

Near STOCKBRIDGE,
HANTS.
January, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

. . . After receiving so many congratulations on my splendid set during the

past. I may say I am the envy of several relatives who have had new sets within the past two or three years.

Yours faithfully,

N. S. S.

Near NORTHWOOD.

January, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I feel I cannot adequately express my appreciation of your great kindness and attention to my daughter during the time she was under your skilful treatment. I can only thank you very much, and say that we both hope to look back on our visits to the American Dental Institute with great pleasure and satisfaction.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

D. N . . .

WARWICK.

March, 1898.

DEAR DOCTOR,

. . . . I have had no trouble with

my teeth since I came home, and everybody thinks they are wonderful.

In haste,

Yours very truly,
J. W. . . .

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.
July, 1897.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Having been very pleased with the work you have done for me, I am advising my married sister, who is over from Tangier, to come to you for a consultation, and hope you may be able to show her the same attention and consideration that you showed me.

Yours very truly,
A. G . . .

MAIDA VALE.
November, 1897.

SECRETARY,

DEAR MADAM,

I herewith forward you a cheque . . . being the remaining half of the fee for my teeth. I am most satisfied with the way they

have been done, and am very grateful to Dr. . . . for all the trouble he has taken with them.

With many thanks,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

NURSE . . .

NORWICH.

April, 1896.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose cheque for . . . balance of account due.

I am thankful to say that I am in the enjoyment of greatly increased comfort and better health, and have never regretted my visit to the American Dental Institute.

Yours faithfully,

R. S . . .

WALTHAM CROSS,

February, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was sorry not to see you yesterday before coming away, as I felt that I had not

expressed the satisfaction and comfort I received from your kind advice and Dr. . . . 's skilful attention. I am indeed greatly indebted to you, and feel unstinted admiration for the ingenuity and finished beauty of your mechanical processes.

Nor does the gentle adroitness of manipulation demand less praise—a thing of no small moment to sensitive and refined patients.

With renewed thanks,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

M . . . R . . .

ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

June, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

I am much obliged to you for making your fee so moderate and for the very excellent manner in which the dental work for my daughter has been executed.

Yours truly,

A . . . O . . .

. . . HOTEL, HOLBORN, E.C.

June, 1894.

MADAM,

I had very great pleasure in mentioning your Institute to Mr. and Mrs. . . ., and shall always be glad to do so whenever I have an opportunity. The work you did for me has been *most satisfactory*, and I have never experienced the slightest pain nor inconvenience in any way; and it was so quickly done, to say nothing of the patience and attention I received.

I am,

Yours truly,

M. B.

From an Eminent Physician in Hants.

15th June, 1899.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose my cheque . . ., the balance of my pecuniary indebtedness to you at this time. At the same time, please accept my warm thanks for the care and attention you have bestowed on my daughter's case. I would also acknowledge, with thanks, the lessened terms you have

been good enough to charge in consideration of my professional position.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
. . . ., M.D.Lond.

From a Physician in the S.W. District.

22nd December, 1891.

DEAR SIR,

. . . I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much both Mrs. . . . and I appreciate the skill, kindness, patience, and unwearying courtesy shown her by Dr. . . .

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
. . . M.D.Lond.

A Subsequent Letter from the same Physician.

6th May, 1896.

DEAR MR. . . .,

Thank you for your letter. I am very glad to hear that Mrs. . . .'s operation has been, as I knew it would be, most satisfactorily carried out.

It is only natural that I should be glad to take any opportunity that happily pre sents itself to mention your name and skill, seeing what advantages Mrs. . . . and I have derived. I have hardly known a moment of discomfort with my teeth since I placed myself in your hands; and we don't grow younger. I hope to give others the advantage of similar opportunities of obtaining comfort, if they are wise enough to be guided by my experiences.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

. . . M.D.Lond.

From an Eminent Physician near Cavendish Square.

11th December, 1895.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I beg you kindly to accept the enclosed cheque in payment, and, I must add, in-adequate payment, for the kind attention and great skill which I have experienced at the hands of your establishment. Dentistry, however learned you might become, is, and always must be, a profession of handicraft; and so far as I have seen, your

manipulations cannot be excelled. It will give me great pleasure to send my friends and patients to you.

Very truly yours,

. . . M.D.Lond.

REDCLIFFE GARDENS, S.W.

20th November, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Not having seen you before leaving the Institute, my wife begs me to thank you for all the trouble you had with her, as also for your great kindness. I am happy to say the teeth have caused her very little annoyance and look very well. Accept my best thanks.

Yours truly,

J . . R . ., L.R.C.P., etc.

From a Dentist in Devonshire.

30th October, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

. . . I am happy to say that the work so skilfully done by your Dr. . . . answers admirably, and I have shown it to several dentists. Thanking you for your

kindness and attention, and also my best thanks to Dr. . . . for his skilful manipulation,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H . . .

From His Lordship the Bishop of . . .

26th April, 1888.

Dr. . . . has done some very difficult dentistry for me with great skill and perfect success. I entertain a high opinion of his professional ability.

(Signed) P . . .

Vicarage, near MANCHESTER.

March, 1888.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I am happy to say that, with one small exception, your treatment of my case has been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. That exception is the tooth which gave so much trouble, and which was filled both by Dr. . . . and Dr. . . . It is still susceptible to heat and cold, salt, sugar, etc.

I would have run up to London before now, but delayed, relying on the assurance of Dr. . . . that it would come all right; but I will come up shortly, unless it unexpectedly improves.

With the others I have never had a moment's pain or uneasiness.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

Rev. G. F . . .

BERKELEY SQUARE, W.

June, 1887.

DEAR . . .

I have the pleasure to enclose you a cheque for . . . I am not quite sure whether it was agreed at . . . or . . . but I send the larger sum, as I fully appreciate the kind attention and skill of Dr. . . .

Yours faithfully,

H . . . L . . .

JERMYN STREET.

April, 1889.

General . . . is ready for an appointment any time now to complete case.

He has been this day with Mr. . . .*, who was greatly impressed with the work done.

A Subsequent Letter from the same Gentleman.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Please send 1891 edition of your book to Dr. . . . as if from me.

He saw my mouth this morning accidentally, and it made such an impression on him that he asked for further information.

When will you see me for your annual inspection?

Yours truly,
General . . .

From the Law Society Club.

March, 1892.

DEAR MADAM,

Will you please thank Dr. . . . for the generous way in which he has treated me, and assure him that I am very pleased with the work which has been done. I have gained 10 lbs. in weight since the work was

* An eminent English Dentist.

done and have not had a day's illness, whereas formerly I looked upon myself as a chronic invalid.

Yours very faithfully,

J. L . . .

ASHLEY GARDENS, S.W.

October, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Will you do me the pleasure to accept the accompanying small token, and allow me to express my grateful thanks for your very excellent work, which has made life again quite worth living. I am also much indebted to you for having, by your kind trouble and patience, spared me any pain.

Yours very truly,

E. W . . .

VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

November, 1894.

DR. . . . AND DIRECTORS,

DEAR SIRS,

I should like to inform you how pleased I am with the skilful dental work done for me by Dr. . . .

Yours faithfully,

J. M. C . . .

RULES
OF
THE AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE, LTD.

1.—The hours of attendance at each establishment are from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 till 2).

2.—There is a consultant at each establishment, who will see patients for consultation without an appointment.

3.—A chart of the mouth, showing the work to be done, will be made before any operations are commenced, and the patients will be informed beforehand what the exact fee for the complete operation and attendance will be.

4.—The chart of the mouth, representing work completed, is kept for future reference, and the patient can always have a copy.

5.—The Institute undertakes to keep the work executed in repair for a number of years, within reason, free of cost to the patient.

6.—Appointments will be given to patients having work done, which must be kept. Unless previous notice be sent, a fee will be charged for time wasted when appointments are broken.

7.—No fee is charged for consultation. All fees are paid at the time; no credit of any kind is given.

8.—Half the fees for artificial teeth are paid when the permanent models are taken, and the balance when the teeth are fitted. Any subsequent attendances or alterations are made without charge.

9.—The names and addresses of patients to be given only to the Secretary, to whom all fees are paid.

10.—Patients will receive periodical notice when it is advisable to again have their teeth examined, for which there is no fee.

11.—One of the operators undertake visiting invalids and those unable to attend at the Institute (for particulars as to fees, apply to the Secretary).

12.—Anæsthetics are always administered by a qualified medical practitioner.

13.—A lady attendant is present when laughing gas or any other anæsthetic is administered to lady patients.

14.—The privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the Institute.

15.—All communications to be addressed the Secretary at each establishment.

THE ONLY

LONDON ADDRESSES

ARE

55, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W. (near Piccadilly);
34, THURLOE SQUARE, S.W.;
1, FRANCIS STREET, VICTORIA STREET (near the Army and Navy Stores);
50, FINSBURY SQUARE, CITY, E.C.

THE ONLY

PROVINCIAL ADDRESSES

ARE

LIVERPOOL ...	50, RODNEY STREET;
MANCHESTER...	10, ST. ANN'S SQUARE;
LEEDS	5, PARK SQUARE;
BRIGHTON ...	123, KING'S ROAD;
BOURNEMOUTH	THE SQUARE;
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES	25, HIGH STREET.